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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS,
FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT,
MARKETING, LABOUR

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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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Yugoslavia R 506

0 GENERALITIES

007 CYBERNETICS

See also: R 569

007 : 338.984(4-11) 007 : 338.984(47)

HELTEN, E. Ökonomische Kybernetik in Osteuropa unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der kybernetischen Methoden zur Planung und Leitung einer Volkswirtschaft. 26 p. A5 (Osteuropa Wirtschaft, Stuttgart, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 1).

Der Beginn der kybernetischen Forschung der Ud.S.S.R. ist erst in das Jahr 1956 zu datieren. Der Zusammenhang von Kybernetik und ökonomischer Kybernetik. Ökonomische Kybernetik ist die Wissenschaft von der Steuerung und Modellierung ökonomischer Prozesse. Die Modelltheorie. Die Systemtheorie ist eine der wesentlichen Theorien der allgemeinen Kybernetik. Struktur des Modells. Regelungstheorie. Informationstheorie. Kommunikationstheorie. Entscheidungstheorie. Spieltheorie. Die Modellierung ökonomischer Prozesse hat nicht nur eine erstrangige theoretische, sondern auch hervorragende praktische Bedeutung für eine zielgerichtete ökonomische Entwicklung.

R 487

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

31 STATISTICS

311 : 65.012.122

DeGROOT, M.H. Optimal statistical decisions. New York/St. Louis, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 489 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafm. Tabn.

The book presents a comprehensive treatment of the modern Bayesian approach to statistical decision theory and statistical inference at the intermediate level. It contains a discussion of sequential decision problems and dynamic programming and their areas of application. New axiomatic developments of subjective probability and utility, as well as new examples involving utility functions, are included. Discussions, proofs and derivations for most theoretical results. I. Survey of probability theory. II. Subjective probability and utility. III. Statistical decision problems. IV. Sequential decisions. (Bibliography and references - 24 p. - of books and articles).

R 488

312 POPULATION

See also: R 491, R 537

312(51)

WANG YA-NAN. The Marxist population theory and China's population problem. 89 p. A5 (China's economic studies, New York, no. 3/4, 1969, p. 1. Tabn.).

Bourgeois population theory and Marxist population theory. The symptoms and substance of the population problem. Malthus' theory. Population is not a problem of natural development, but is rather an extremely realistic social problem; the law of the increase of population depends not so much on the limitation of the natural conditions in which the means of subsistence can be provided, as it does on the mode of production and on the coordination between social production relations and labor production forces. China's population problem and the means of its solution. Population problem in Chinese history. Nature and solution of China's population problem since 1949.

R 489

312 : 339.32(4)

BUTSCHEK, F. Einkommensentwicklung und Bevölkerungsbewegung (Europa). 9 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 465. Grafm. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Das malthusianische Bevölkerungsmodell. Die von G. Mackenroth entwickelten "Theorien der Entwicklungsstufen". Die Trendentwicklung von Geburten und Sterbefällen in ausgewählten europäischen Ländern. Lässt sich mit einiger Sicherheit feststellen, dass zwischen der Einkommenshöhe und dem Trend der Geburtenraten kein Zusammenhang besteht, so gilt das keineswegs für die kurzfristigen Schwankungen der Geburtenraten. Zusammenhang zwischen den Änderungen des Brutto-Nationalprodukts und der Geburtenrate in Europa und in den U.S.A. nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg. Ein gewisser Zusammenhang zwischen Konjunkturentwicklung und Veränderungen der Geburtenrate lässt sich in den meisten Staaten feststellen.

R 490

32 POLITICS

323 INTERNAL POLITICS

323.15 : 312(47)

JAHN, D. Nationalitäten und Nationalitätenpolitik im Spiegel

sowjetischer Volkszählungen. 18 p. A5 (Osteuropa, Stuttgart, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 312. Tabn.).

Am 15. Januar 1970 wurde in der Sowjetunion die fünfte Unionsvolkszählung durchgeführt. Vorbereitung der Volkszählung. Die Einteilung der Nationalitäten. Nicht erfasste Nationalitäten der Volkszählung von 1959. Völker mit wiederhergestellter Territorialautonomie. Deutsche und Krim-Tataren. Nationalitäten ohne Territorialautonomie. Nationalitäten ausserhalb ihrer autonomen Territorien. R 491

323.2 : 338.972

SCOTT, A. Investing and protesting. 5 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 916).

Changes in the behaviour of three types of groups: the urban crowd, national elections, student protest. Three assertions about these groups and their behaviour. Each type of group behaviour takes on many of the attributes of "public" or "communal" goods. Such group actions are no longer simply acts of (public) investment looking forward to the achieving of some (public) goal in the future; they are replacing acts of investment for the remote future with investment for the immediate future, and, indeed, with (public) consumption. This switch or replacement is susceptible to Fisherian (or Austrian) interpretation of capital accumulation. An interesting empirical question is, whether the frequency of protest, appropriately measured, moves in the same cycle as market interest rates. Research does suggest cyclical coincidence. R 492

325 MIGRATION

325.1 : 330.11

HOFFMANN-NOWOTNY, H.J. Migration; ein Beitrag zu einer soziologischen Erklärung. Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 1970. 155 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.

Thema der theoretischen wie der empirischen Analyse sind die strukturellen Determinanten der Migration wobei Migration nicht auf der Ebene des Individuums sondern auf dem Niveau von sozietaalen Kontexten untersucht wird. Damit ist angedeutet, dass nicht das Realobjekt "Migration" sondern eine Theorie zu dessen struktureller Erklärung Ausgangspunkt der Analyse war. Neben dem Beitrag zur Prüfung und Erweiterung einer ge-

nerellen soziologischen Theorie wird versucht, die Migration und ihre strukturellen Determinanten in einem formalisierten Modell darzustellen. (Bibliographie - 5 1/2 S. - von Aufsätzen und Buchern). R 493

325.33 : 338 : 63(677)

BEALS, R.A., and C.F. Menezes. Migrant labour and agricultural output in Ghana. 19 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 109. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This paper uses an interregional programming model to investigate the relation between labour migration and agricultural production in Ghana, where migration has been described as one of the primary factors in the country's life. The central thesis of this study is that temporary migration improves the allocation of resources and has contributed significantly to growth of output in Ghana. Sections 1 and 2 provide background information about Ghana's economy. Section 3 provides an analytic and descriptive introduction to the programming model. A simple model of labour migration, based on the dual of the programming model, indicates the influence of transport costs and the farming calendars. In section 4 the production relations are described briefly and the relation between labour migration and the development of the cocoa industry is examined. Section 5 describes the optimal production and migration solutions and compares them to those that actually prevailed. Section 6 contains the conclusions of the authors. An appendix provides a more detailed description of the programming model. R 494

327 FOREIGN POLITICS. INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

327(569.4-924)

GOLDMANN, N. The future of Israel. 17 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 443).

The Zionist idea. Growing skepticism as to the present form of Israel's existence. The hope to impose peace on the Arab world, either by pressure of the big powers or by another Israeli victory, is more than slim. In addition to the growing hostility of the Arab world, from an international point of view, the political position of Israel is also becoming more difficult and isolated. The problem of Israel-Jewish relations. The need for neutralization of Israel and control of arms deliveries to the countries of the Middle East. R 495

33 ECONOMICS

33: 9 ECONOMIC HISTORY

See also: R 555

33: 9(51)

KING, F.H.H. A concise economic history of modern China (1840-1961). New York, Praeger, 1968. 243 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krtm. Tabn.

The author begins his study with a discussion of key problems inhibiting historical analysis of China's economy: inadequate periodization, defects in Chinese statistical methods, and unreceptiveness of the Chinese to Western theories of development. He then surveys the important aspects of the Ch'ing economic system, the influence of Confucian theory, the currency system, fiscal administration, industrialization before 1895, and the impact of Western military intervention on China's trade patterns. Sporadic attempts at economic modernization during the period 1896-1936. The wartime inflation. The final chapter analyzes the phenomenal growth of the first eight years under the communists. (Bibliogr. 9 p.). R 496

33: 9(94)

ECONOMIC growth of Australia 1788-1821; ed. by G.J. Abbott and N.B. Nairn. Melbourne, University press, 1969. 361 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Krtm. Tabn.

A general treatment of the early economic history of Australia. The reasons for the foundation of Australia. British colonial policy. The main constraints on progress. Difficulties of the land. The convict labour force. Governmental policies and regulations. Nature and rate of growth of the New South Wales economy. The constituents of the New South Wales economy. Crisis periods in the early economy. The economic development of Van Diemen's land. (Bibliography - 5 p. - of books and articles). R 497

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

See also: R 505

330.115 ECONOMETRICS, MODELS

See also: R 510, R 516, R 541, R 543, R 544, R 557, R 558, R 566, R 594, R 596, R 606

330.115

HOCHSTAEDTER, D., und G. UEBE. Oekonometrische Methoden. Berlin/Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1970. 250 p. A5 (Lecture notes in operations research and mathematical systems, no. 26).

Bisher gab es kein deutschsprachiges Textbuch. Diese Arbeit wendet sich in erster Linie an Studenten, um ihnen das Studium der Methoden der Oekonometrie zu erleichtern. Eine knappe Uebersicht über statistischen Hilfsmittel. Das lineare Zwei-Variable Regressionsmodell. Das allgemeine lineare Regressionsmodell. Multikollinearität. Die Probleme der verzögerten Variablen und der Beobachtungsfehler in den Variablen. Im zweiten Teil werden die Verfahren behandelt, die für die Schätzung von Gleichungssystemen benötigt werden. Das Identifikationsproblem. Verfahren bei beschränkter und bei voller Information. (Bibliographie - 5 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 498

330.115 65.012.122

DYNAMICS, The, of RDX 1; by J.F. Helliwell, H.T. Shapiro, L.M. Officer, a.o.; publ. by the Bank of Canada; Research department. Ottawa, 1969. 83 p. A4. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Staff research studies, no. 5).

The study contains an examination of the dynamic properties of the macroeconomic model presented in staff research study no. 3 "The structure of R.D.XI". The authors have described elsewhere (in the article: "Econometric analysis of policy choices for an open economy" in The review of economics and statistics, vol. I, no. 4, nov. 1969, pp. 383-398) some of the results of their simulation experiments. Here a fuller description is given of all their policy simulations, supplemented by some experiments that attempt to see which parts of the model's structure are responsible for certain of its important simulation properties. Long-period simulations and forecasting results. Short-term effects of changes in domestic and foreign activity; of individual stabilization policies. Analysis of the effects of policy mixes. (List of five articles and books). R 499

330.13 UTILITY. VALUE

330.13 : 330.190.5

REICHARDT, R. Kompromiss-Schemata in kollektiven Wertentscheidungen. 24 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 267. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Sicher könnten die Anliegen der Menschen in demokratischen Systemen deutlicher zum Ausdruck gebracht werden, wenn in stärkerem Masse über Werte und die Wertimplikation bestimmter Massnahmen öffentlich diskutiert wurde. Das hier entworfene Modell konnte durchaus mithelfen, Interessengegensätze transparent zu machen. Es wird eine Entscheidungsinstanz vorausgesetzt, die echte Optima für die Bevölkerung, die sie repräsentiert, sucht. Die Begriffe Wertrealisierung und Wertsituation. Interdependenz von Wertrealisierungen. Zusammenhang zwischen Budget und Wertrealisierung. Wirkungsprofile für verschiedene Budget-Alternativen. Der Bereich möglicher Wertsituationen. Budgetvarianten und Wertsituationen. Optimierung der Wertrealisierung. Einige Beispiele für Wertdimensionen und deren Operationalisierung. R 500

330.17 FREE AND CONTROLLED ECONOMICS

330.17

SEIDL, C. On measurement of convergence of economic systems. 6 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 427. Bibliogr.).

The literature on the convergence of economic systems has assumed huge dimensions in the last decade. Various assertions may be encountered in this field from claiming that convergence of economic systems takes place, to assuring the reader of parallel development or even divergence. As the hypotheses rest to a great extent on intuitive, introspective or even dogmatic or apologetic arguments, an attempt at measuring convergence or divergence is made in this paper. The data subject to measurement. The number of system elements. Economic systems as clusters of national economies. The convergence index. Equivalence of metric and weights. The question of operability. R 501

330.173.2 OLIGOPOLY. OLIGOPOLISTIC MARKET

330.173.2 : 380.11 : 65.012.122 : 658.624

MUELLER, F. Ein spieltheoretisches Innovationsmodell mit Nachfragertragkeit. 8 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 419. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Die Problemstellungen, die in Wettbewerbssituationen im Oligopol enthalten sind und modelltheoretisch erfasst werden sollen, legen eine spieltheoretische Behandlung nahe. Der Einfluss der Aktionen eines Unternehmers auf die Wirkung der Aktionen eines anderen Unternehmers muss in dem Modell zum Ausdruck kommen. Der unvollkommene Markt bietet den Unternehmen Möglichkeiten, durch subjektive und objektive Produktdifferenzierung sich Vorteile zu verschaffen, wobei der Aufwand mit dem Ertrag bei alternativen Verhaltensweisen der konkurrierenden Anbieter abgewogen werden muss. Aus zwei Bereichen des unvollkommenen Marktes werden die bisher spieltheoretisch erfassten Wettbewerbssituationen aufgezeigt und dann durch ein neues Modell erweitert. Es handelt sich um die Bereiche des Wettbewerbs durch Werbung und durch Innovation. R 502

330.18 ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

330.183.1 330.184.11

STARK, D. Die Beziehungen zwischen A.R.J. Turgot (1727-1781) und A. Smith (1723-1790). Basel, Krebs, 1970. 102 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Dissertation Basel).

Hauptaufgabe der Untersuchung ist nicht etwa der Nachweis eines Plagiats aus Turgots "Reflexions" sondern das Aufdecken von geistigen Verwandtschaftsgrad und Beziehungen im allgemeinen, wobei der Ausdruck Aufdecken impliziert, dass solche Beziehungen ohne Zweifel vorhanden waren, noch immer aber nicht befriedigend offengelegt werden konnten. Es bleiben für das Problem drei Möglichkeiten: Die Annahme dass beide Geister aus gemeinsamen Quellen geschöpft haben; die Gegenüberstellung ihrer Lehren und Ansichten in Form eines Textvergleiches; und der persönliche Kontakt während Smith Paris-aufenthaltes. Textvergleiche. Aus der Perspektive der Vermutung. (Bibliographie - 2 S. - von Buchern und Aufsätzen). R 503

330.184.11 : 001

LINDGREN, J.R. Adam Smith's theory of inquiry. 19 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December,

1969, p. 897. Lit. opg.).

Purpose of this essay is to develop a trust-worthy and accurate statement of Smith's theory of inquiry. Early in his discussion of inquiry, Smith indicated that it is occasioned by wonder and aims at diminishing, if not eliminating, wonder. Smith did not entertain realistic epistemological views, but views more accurately described as conventionalistic; he adopted language, not mechanics, as the model of inquiry; and he drew a fundamental distinction between the methods of inquiry in the natural and the social sciences. Although consideration of Smith's practice stops short of the "Moral sentiments" and "The Wealth of nations", the relevance of these and other conclusions to such key doctrines as the invisible hand, the system of natural liberty, the division of labour, and the paradox of value is suggested.

R 504

331 LABOUR, LABOUR ECONOMICS

331 : 330 331(73)

WILLIAMS, C.G. Labor economics. New York/London, Wiley, 1970. 489 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Labor as a factor of production. The meaning of labor economics. The supply of labor. The labor force-structure and trends. Labor supply elasticity. Labor mobility and labor turnover. Wages and the allocation of labor. The demand for labor. Influences of technological change. The structure of wages and earnings. Fringe benefits. Labor unions and the economy. A history of trade unionism in the United States. Labor unions and the law. The structure of collective bargaining. The theory of collective bargaining. The economic effects of unionism. Wage levels and wage changes. Unemployment. Manpower policies. Negro employment problems. Protective labor legislation. (Bibliography - 12 p. - of books, articles and Government publications).

R 505

331.152.3 WORKS COUNCIL, CO-PARTNERSHIP

331.152.3(497.1)

BLUM, E. Workers' management of an enterprise and its director (Yugoslavia). 18 p. A5 (Socialist thought and practice, Beograd, no. 38, January-March, 1970, p. 27. Tabn.).

Basic data on the development and problems of "Energoinvest"

enterprise of Sarajevo. The development of workers' management in Yugoslavia and in the "Energoinvest". The function of the enterprise director according to the statute. The practice of management and workers' management in the "Energoinvest" enterprise.

R 506

331.6 LABOUR MARKET

See also: R 553

331.6(4-11) 331.6(47)

PRODUKTIONSFAKTOR, Der, Mensch in sozialistischen Wirtschaftssystemen. 21 p. A5 (Osteuropa, Stuttgart, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. A 318).

Arbeitskräfte in der Sowjetunion. Die nichtausbalancierte Arbeitsmarkt. Beschäftigungsstruktur in der R.S.F.S.R. Das Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit in Jugoslawien. Beschäftigungspolitik. Arbeit ins Ausland. Tito's Sorge mit den Managern. Rumanische Oekonomen studieren westliche Entwicklungsmodelle. Sorgen mit qualifizierten Arbeitskräften in der rumänische Industrie.

R 507

331.6 : 338.972.3(73)

RUTTENBERG, S.H. Manpower challenge of the 1970's; Institutions and social change (U.S.), assisted by J. Gutches. Baltimore/London, Hopkins press, 1970. 126 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Policy studies in employment and welfare, no. 2).

An overview of manpower organization; where it stands today. Manpower legislation; its development and operation. Manpower planning and resource allocation. Pulling manpower program components together. Linking manpower programs. Manpower in community rehabilitation programs. The Federal structure: organization and reorganization. A model for the organization and delivery of manpower programs.

R 508

331.61 : 711.2(4) 331.61 : 711.2(71) 331.61 : 711.2(73)

SCHNITZER, M. Regional unemployment and the relocation of workers; the experience of Western Europe, Canada, and the United States. New York/Washington, Praeger, 1970. 253 p. A5. Tabn. (Praeger special studies in international economics and development).

General background of relocation programs. An analysis of re-

location programs as they have been used in Western Europe, Canada, and the United States. Worker readaptation program of the European Coal and Steel Community. Unemployment and poverty in the United States. Relocation programs in the U.S.A. Appendixes. The West Virginia and North Carolina labor mobility projects. The Mississippi star project. The Northern Michigan projects. R 509

331.811 WORKING DAY. HOURS OF WORK

331.811 : 330.115 : 331.2 : 380.112

GOWLER, D. Determinants of the supply of labour to the firm. 23 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1969, p. 73. Grafn. Tabn.).

Introduction of a model, which includes economic, psychological and socio-cultural variables, and which is being developed at the Centre for business research (Manchester business school). The model is concerned mainly with the factors influencing the supply of hours and effort to a system of production within a particular environment. Description of the situation of a company faced with rapid fluctuations in demand for labour in a area where the supply of workers was, in the short-term, scarce. This resulted in varying amounts of overtime working, which coupled with relatively low basic rates, the structure of the wage payment system and limited upward job mobility, contributed to increasing absenteeism and labour humour. Self-perpetuating nature of firm's problems. Examination of relationship between average overtime per man and labour turnover rate. R 510

331.881 WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS. TRADE UNIONS

331.881 : 331.2(430.1)

BRENNER, O. Gewerkschaftliche Tarifpolitik in den siebziger Jahren. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 18 p. A5 (Kieler Vorträge, no. 63).

Die Eigenständigkeit der Tarifpolitik der Gewerkschaften die sich im Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbund zusammengeschlossen haben. Bemerkungen zu dem Thema Tarifautonomie. In den siebziger Jahren werden sich die Gewerkschaften auch in der Tarifpolitik stärker mit der Unternehmenskonzentration und mit der europäischen Wirtschaftsintegration auseinanderzusetzen haben. Ähnliche Probleme treten auf bei multinationalen Konzernen. Das Ziel der gewerkschaftlichen Tarifpolitik; die Einkommensverteilung zugunsten der Arbeitnehmer zu verändern. R 511

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.4 MONEY

332.402.2 : 332.13 : 332.2

LAUMAS, G.S. The degree of moneyiness of saving deposits. 3 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, part 1, June, 1968, p. 501. Lit. opg. Tab.).

In the U.S. the postwar period has been characterized by two important changes in the liabilities of nonmonetary intermediaries. First, the liabilities of these institutions have grown at a faster rate than the liabilities of commercial banks. Second, since 1950 the insurance provisions applicable to savings and loan shares were revised and made comparable to those applicable on commercial bank deposits insured by the F.D.I.C. The rapid growth of the liabilities of the intermediaries has raised an important issue concerning the degree to which these liabilities can be substituted for money. In the following analysis, the Timberlake-Fortson technique is used to test the degree of moneyiness of diverse stocks of savings deposits using quarterly data for the period 1947 to 1966. The concepts used in the analysis. To test the degree of moneyiness of savings deposits, multiple regression analysis is employed. The results show that all three stocks of savings deposits possess significant degrees of moneyiness. The evidence shows that as the concept of savings deposits is burdened, the degree of moneyiness decreases. R 512

332.402.2 : 332.13 : 332.2

LAUMAS, G.S. Savings deposits in the definition of money. 5 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 892. Lit. opg. Tab.).

In the recent discussions regarding the relative abilities of autonomous expenditures and money in predicting income or consumption, a great deal of attention was focused on the concepts of autonomous and induced expenditures, and relatively little was done to solve the long-standing problem of the definition of money. As estimated in a recent paper (The American economic review, no. 3, June, 1968, p. 501; See) the degree of moneyiness of various classes of saving deposits in the postwar period. In this paper these moneyiness coefficients are computed, and based on these coefficients alternative definitions of money are constructed. The ideal definition of money is then selected in accordance with the tests suggested by Friedman and Meiselman. R 513

332.402.237.1

CHETTY, V.K. On the long-run and short-run demand for money; some further evidence. 16 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 921. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The findings of the present paper cast some doubts on the validity of Chow's hypothesis relating to the importance of current income to explain the short-run demand for money, when appropriate estimation methods are used (The Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 2, April, 1966, p. 111; See: N 669). Both current income and a proxy for saving are found to be significant explanatory variables for the short-run demand for money. The purpose of the paper is twofold: to reexamine the conclusion of Chow using the Bayesian techniques and to illustrate the usefulness of Bayesian methods to handle some difficult econometric problems, such as estimating the parameters of a distributed lag model and testing serial correlation in the presence of a lagged dependent variable. G.C. Chow. Reply; a stock adjustment models. An attempt to answer questions raised by L.D. Taylor and J.P. Newhouse. Reply to Chetty's paper. R 514

332.422.2 : 332.453.2 INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY

332.422.2 : 332.453.2

TICHY, G. Währungsreserven und Zahlungsbilanzausgleich; ein Ueberblick über einige Neuerscheinungen. 6 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 439. Lit. opg.).

Das Gebiet der internationalen Liquiditätstheorie ist ein Paradebeispiel für das Schnecken tempo der Durchsetzung von Erkenntnissen: Keynes' Vorschläge von 1944, in den fünfziger und sechziger Jahren von R. Triffin nur wenig verändert unermüdlich propagiert, sind der öffentlichen Meinung noch heute viel zu modern. Der gegenwärtige Stand der internationalen Liquiditätstheorie: Ueberblick über einige Neuerscheinungen von R. Clower und R. Lipsey, R. Triffin, F. Machlup, W. Fellner, H. Weise, H.J. Jarchow, L. Gleske, F.J. Clauss, R.N. Cooper, H.R. Heller, B. Felderer und H.J. Dudler. R 515

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

See also: R 570, R 579

332.453 : 330.115 : 382

STREISSLER, E. A stochastic model of international reserve requirements during growth of world trade. 24 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, December, 1969, p. 347. Lit. opg.).

Discussion of some questions we have to face in applying the theory of stochastic processes to international reserve requirements. It appears to be necessary to look explicitly at the variance of international trade movements, against which reserves are meant to protect a country; or rather at the relationship between the respective means and variances. A whole bunch of stochastic models within one general family of models is presented. Analysis of the main constituents of growth in world trade. The effect of a change in the average size in value terms of import and export transactions on reserve requirements. The effect of an increase in the rate or number of import transactions. The effect of an increase in the number of substantial trading countries. The effect of changes of economic R 516

332.453.1 EXCHANGE RATES

332.453.1

MARRIS, S. The Bürgenstock communiqué: a critical examination of the case for limited flexibility of exchange rates; publ. by the Princeton University; Department of economics; International finance section. Princeton, 1970. 74 p. A5.

The present concern about the exchange rate system. Arguments. The balance of the argument lies in favor of a reinterpretation of the present exchange rate rules. The role of exchange rates in the adjustment process. Scope for better decision-making in dilemma situations. The nationalist/internationalist trade-off. Would a discretionary band-and-crawl system work in practice. The special position of individual countries. The case for limited flexibility. How can it be achieved. Annex: Extracts from the Bürgenstock communiqué. R 517

332.453.1 : 332.573

MACHLUP, F. On terms, concepts, theories and strategies in

the discussion of greater flexibility of exchange rates. 20 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro. Quarterly review, Roma, no. 92, March, 1970, p. 3).

A discussion about pegs and parities. Alternative exchange-rate systems. Rate of crawl and width of band. Types of gliding-parity systems. The changes in parities. The relationship between flexibility and instability of exchange rates. An exchange rate at which a country's basic balance of payments is chronically in surplus may be said to undervalue its currency; an exchange rate at which its basic balance of payments is chronically in deficit may be said to overvalue its currency. The dilemma of advocacy: hard-sell or modesty. R 518

332.453.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENT
See also: R 515

332.453.2(430.1)
HOENER, H.W. Bestimmungsgründe für die Entwicklung der Zahlungsbilanz der Bundesrepublik Deutschland seit der Aufwertung im Jahr 1961 bis 1967. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 141 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Kieler Studien no. 107).

In der Arbeit wird die Entwicklung der deutschen Zahlungsbilanz seit dem Höhepunkt der Ueberschussbildung im Jahre 1960 untersucht und mit der Entwicklung vor diesem Zeitpunkt verglichen. Dargestellt wird inwieweit es berechtigt ist von einem Wandel in der deutschen Zahlungsbilanzentwicklung zu sprechen, und auf welchen Ursachen die grundlegenden Unterschiede im Erscheinungsbild der Zahlungsbilanz vor und nach dem Höhepunkt der Ueberschussbildung beruhen. (Bibliographie - 4 1/2 p. - von Aufsätzen und Buchern). R 519

332.453.2(73)
KINDLEBERGER, C.P. Measuring equilibrium in the balance of payments. 19 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 873. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This paper seeks to recapitulate the evolution of definitions of balance-of-payments equilibrium in summary fashion and to choose an appropriate definition for a financial center. The study relates to the position of a single country, primarily the U.S. Notation, symbols and variables. Mercantilist balance. Basic balance. Balance, including inventories of international-ly traded products. The dollar shortage. Ex ante and ex post

balances. Liquidity balance. Balance on official reserve transactions. Dollar-area balance. Net-work balance. The balance-of-payments problems of firms and banks. The liquidity position of a large financial center is virtually impossible to measure in a meaningful way. The serious deterioration in the U.S. net-worth balance after 1966 and its causes. R 520

332.453.2 : 338.97(45)
VENTRIGLIA, F. The balance of payments and Italian economic growth. 16 p. A4 (Banca di Roma. Review of the economic conditions in Italy, Roma, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 381).

Although the economy progressed satisfactorily, there are signs of danger ahead, arisen from inability to link expansionary production policy with coherent savings policy. The tensions refer to price trends and external payments situation, or: present position and prospects of balance of payments. Prices warning signal led to dearer-money measures. Not being able to stem excessive outflow of capital is halting economic growth, to be offset by higher exports and lower imports. Major part of deficit due to clandestine export of banknotes. Italian interest rates not in line with international rates. Lack of political decisions regarding the export of capital and therefore, the balance of payments deficit. R 521

332.453.4 FOREIGN CREDITS, INVESTMENTS, LOANS
See also: R 536, R 553

332.453.4 : 338.92
GROSSACK, I.M. Less-developed countries' foreign capital policies: are they irrational. 5 p. A4 (California management review, Berkeley/Los Angeles, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 22. Lit. opg.).

The inadequacy of direct private foreign investment from Western countries has been attributed partly to restrictions placed on such investment by less-developed countries. Many people believe that these countries are irrational from the viewpoint of their own interests in these restrictions. One shows that for the most part these restrictions are a valid attempt by the less-developed countries to deal with economic problems that such investment could create. The author investigates the areas in which these problems arise. R 522

332.453.4 : 338.92

THORP, W.L. Foreign aid; a report on the reports. 13 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 561).

During the forties and fifties, foreign aid was regarded as a temporary phenomenon. Disappointment of exaggerated expectations of the growth process in the less developed countries has led to a sense of frustration. Independent studies made by private groups in 1969. The Rockefeller report, the report of the Committee for Economics Development, the report of the Pearson Commission. It is a common criticism that foreign assistance has failed to set social and political objectives. The reports show surprising agreement on development strategy. Recommendations on the volume of foreign aid. There is a wide gap between the judgment of the experts and the action of the Congress on foreign aid.

R 523

332.571.2 INFLATION

See also: R 571

332.571.2 : 338.92

ARGY, V. Structural inflation in developing countries. 13 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 73. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

In this paper an attempt is made to appraise the contribution of structural elements in inflation in developing countries. There were 22 countries in the study and data averaged for the period 1958-65 were used. Four structural hypothesis were tested: (a) the demand-shift hypothesis, (b) the export instability hypothesis, (c) the agricultural bottleneck hypothesis, and (d) the foreign exchange scarcity hypothesis. Government deficit rate and the rates of change in the money supply were used in many of the regressions. The adjusted and unadjusted budget deficit.

R 524

332.61 BOURSE ACTIVITIES

332.61(430.1)

LJETHJE, B. Die Funktionsfähigkeit der deutschen Aktienbörse. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1970. 180 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Wirtschaftspolitische Studien, Nr. 18).

1. Die Diskussion um die Funktionsfähigkeit der deutschen Aktienbörse als Ausgangspunkt der Reformforderung. Die Behauptung der Funktionsschwäche der Aktienbörse. Die Ursachen. Die Phasen der Borsenentwicklung. Die Reformforderung des Bundeswirtschaftsministeriums. Borsenreformpläne. 2. Die Funktionsanalyse der Aktienbörse. Die Theorie der Borsenfunktionen. Die optimale Funktionsfähigkeit. Die Grundlage der Aktienbörse in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Die Abweichung der tatsächlichen Funktionsfähigkeit von der optimalen. 3. Die Verbesserung der Funktionsfähigkeit der deutschen Aktienbörse als Reformproblem. (Bibliographie - 28 S. - von Gesetzestexten, Buchern und Aufsätzen).

525

332.7 CREDIT

332.71(548.7)

SANDERATNE, N. Agricultural credit; Ceylon's experience. 12 p. A5 (South Asian review, London, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 215. Tabn.).

Agricultural credit policy in Ceylon has wavered between the objectives of maximizing distribution and maximizing recovery. A more relevant objective, it is argued here, is to maximize farm output; and to achieve this requires a more flexible policy, including the provision of credit for consumption. The key lies in the strengthening of institutions at village level. New agricultural credit scheme 1967. Credit limits and credit volume. A trend of declining credit disbursement.

R 526

332.742 : 338.92

DOMESTIC and external financing; based on the proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United Nations industrial development organization. Vienna/New York, 1969. 48 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Undo monographs on industrial development, Nr. 16).

Domestic industrial financing in developing countries. Primary sources of national savings. Financial institutions and techniques for mobilizing domestic financial resources. External industrial financing. Bilateral public financing. Private export credits and their guarantee. Multilateral external financing. Recommendations of the symposium. (List of documents and publications on industrial financing - 2 p. -).

R 527

334 CO-OPERATIVES

334 : 338,92

GUIDELINES for cooperatives in developing economics; a book of readings ed. by M.J. McGrath; publ. by the University of Wisconsin; International cooperative training center. Madison, 1969. 207 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geill. Tab.

G.H. WARD. The structure and organization of cooperatives in developing nations. W.J. MADDOCK. Financing cooperatives in developing countries. H.C. FLEDDERJOHN. The management of cooperatives. J.H. HECKMAN. The role of government in cooperative development. C.R. HUTCHINSON. Cooperative education and training in developing countries. (A brief bibliography of books and articles at the end of each reading). R 528

336 PUBLIC FINANCE See also: R 561

336 : 353(73)

LEVY, M.E., and J. DE TORRES. Federal revenue sharing with the States; problems and promises; publ. by the National industrial conference board. New York, 1970. 103 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Studies in business economics, no. 114).

The study reviews and analyzes revenue sharing within the framework of the U.S. system of multiple and overlapping governments, and in the light of the two major recent revenue-sharing proposals of the Advisory commission on intergovernmental relations and the Nixon administration. History of grants and revenue sharing. Rules for workable revenue sharing. Grants and revenue sharing in Canada, Australia and West Germany. (Bibliography - 2 1/2 p. - of books and articles). R 529

336.12 PUBLIC BUDGET

336.12 : 061.6(44)

MOLINIER, J. Un nouveau document budgétaire: "la liste des organismes a caractère prive ayant effectue pour le compte de l'Administration des études de quelque nature que ce soit" (France). 14 p. A5 (Revue de science financière, Paris, no. 4, octobre/décembre, 1969, p. 843).

Discussion sur les problèmes posés par les travaux, par les

organismes et par le financement des recherches et des études, évoqués par la Cour des Comptes. Une plus grande rigueur dans le choix par l'Administration des études confiées à des organismes privés et dans le choix de ces organismes eux-mêmes est souhaitable. En ce sens, la publication du nouveau document s'inscrit dans un mouvement plus vaste tendant à rationaliser, par-delà les choix budgétaires, les méthodes administratives. R 530

336.2 TAXES, FISCAL POLICY

336.2(4-11)

WERALSKI, M. Les problèmes de la fiscalité dans les états socialistes. 107 p. A5 (Revue de science financière, Paris, no. 4, octobre/décembre, 1969, p. 735. Lit. opg.).

Les problèmes de la nécessité des impôts dans le socialisme. Les impôts en tant que catégorie juridique et économique. Les impôts dans les régimes socialiste et capitaliste. La structure et les fonctions du système fiscal socialiste. Le double effet des impôts dans le domaine de la répartition planifiée du revenu national. Les impôts, source de revenus du budget de l'état. Les impôts, instrument de la normalisation des revenus dans l'économie socialisée, et dans l'économie non socialisée. La normalisation des revenus de la population laborieuse. Influence des impôts sur les rapports socio-économiques. Les principaux fiscaux socialistes. Les caractères généraux du système fiscal socialiste. L'imposition des entreprises d'Etat. L'imposition des coopératives. L'imposition de l'économie capitaliste et de petite production marchande, et de la population. R 531

336.2.026(44)

SIGNIFICATION et mesure de la pression fiscale (France). 17 p. A4 (Economie et statistique, Paris, no. 11, avril, 1970, p. 3. Grafn. Tabn.).

On expose les difficultés d'interprétation qui se cachent derrière l'expression très fréquemment utilisée de "pression fiscale". On montre que l'appréciation du poids de la fiscalité, dans un pays donné, exige la prise en considération de l'ensemble des relations entre les administrations publiques et les autres agents économiques. L'étude revient en fait à examiner la place de celles-ci dans l'économie concernée. La pression fiscale en France et dans d'autres pays. Un essai de comparaison

336.5 STATE EXPENDITURES

336.5 ; 330.14 : 332.67 : 338.58

SCHWARTZ, E. The cost of capital and investment criteria in the public sector. 8 p. A5 (The Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 135. Lit. opg.).

The purpose of the article is to demonstrate that biases against government spending, frictions in the capital market, and a systematic divergence between the non-risk interest rate and the rate of return required for private investment are exaggerated or non-existent. The market cost-of-capital can be used to approach Pareto optimality in rationing capital between the public and the private sector. An attempt to approximate the social cost of capital. A. shows that the social cost-of-capital must be higher than the government's borrowing rate since the government's borrowing rate is not the result of the government's superiority in the pooling of risk but arises from the government's legal superiority as a borrower against the private holders of all claims.

R 533

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.3 TARIFFS

See also: R 554

337.3(73) 338.92 : 337.3

BLUMENTHAL, W.M. A world of preferences. 12 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 549).

The United States has agreed to offer some form of tariff preferences to imports from developing countries. If the industrialized countries can overcome domestic pressures and offer a relatively generous and comprehensive world preference scheme, it is still likely that this will yield less than sensational results. The detailed provisions of an eventual world preference scheme will remain uncertain until the real negotiations between industrialized countries and L.D.C.'s have been joined. Conditions will be less favorable in 1970 than they were in the 1960's. The shift of the position of the United States in favor of preferences.

R 534

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. EUROMARKET
See also: R 568, R 582

337.9(4) : (4262)

ENGAGEMENT méditerranéen de la Communauté économique européenne. 8 p. A4 (Revue du Marché commun, Paris, no. 131, mars, 1970, p. 131).

L'ouverture vers les pays européens de la Méditerranée. Les conditions d'un développement rapide de l'économie méditerranéenne sont établies, un développement fondé sur une complémentarité des productions et sur une spécialisation croissante par rapport à l'Europe. Les orientations politiques, Les présentes possibilités. L'achèvement de la Communauté. L'absence de politique énergétique commune. Une organisation agricole complexe. Les compétences communautaires sont limitées. Les incertitudes sud-méditerranéennes. L'imprévisibilité de la croissance sectorielle dans l'industrie. Les difficultés à surmonter.

R 535

337.9(4) : 332.453.4 : 338.92

COMMUNAUTÉ, La, et le problème du développement. Fase 3: La communauté et le tiers monde; publ. par l'Université libre de Bruxelles; Institut d'études européennes. Bruxelles, Ed. de l'Institut de sociologie, 1970. 124 p. A5. Tabn. (Enseignement complémentaire; nouvelle série, no. 4).

Contributions du colloque. W. ERNST. Les relations commerciales de la C.E.E. avec le tiers monde. A., SANTA CRUZ. L'avenir des relations de la C.E.E. avec l'Amérique latine. F. GLIBERT. Place et politique des assureurs-credit dans l'aide au développement. S.M. PIRASTEH. La contribution de L'Europe au développement de l'Asie. J. GRAEFFE. L'aide au pays du Sud-Est asiatique.

R 536

338 ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

338(4-11) 312(4-11) 338.924(4-11) 338.97(4-11)

POUNDS, N.J.G., Eastern Europe. London. Longman, 1969. 912 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geill. Graf. Tabn. (Geographies for advanced study.).

This geography of the eight countries of Eastern Europe takes full account of the fundamental changes which have occurred as a result of the upheavals of the war and contains an investiga-

tion of the continuing revolutionary developments and rapid economic growth throughout the region. Physical geography. The peoples of Eastern Europe. History of the Eastern European peoples. Population and settlement. Resources and development. Agriculture, industrial development, landform regions, communications and trade of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania. R 537

338 : 62 INDUSTRY. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 603

338 : 62(45)
MATASSI, L. The Italian economy after World War II. 15 p. A4 (Banco di Roma. Review of the economic conditions in Italy, Roma, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 428).

Historical evolution of Italian industry. World War II and its consequences. Damaged all that Italy had achieved. Engineering and motor sector. Great progress, especially for Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Necchi and Olivetti. Ship-building industry: not a real recovery, competition of foreign firms. Crisis in silk industry. Silk the only fibre with decreased output. Textile industry: redimensioning. Iria viscosa and man-made fibres: also problems, switched to manufacture of synthetic fibres. R 538

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 494, R 541

338 : 63(51)
HSIANG-KAO KAO. The food problem of mainland China. 15 p. A5 (Issues and studies, Taipei, no. 12, September, 1969, p. 58. Graf. Lit. opp. Tabn.).

Population growth and food production. Estimates of foodgrain production in recent years. Population estimates in 29 provinces and cities. Land reclamation and utilization. Unit area production. Water conservancy. Estimates of irrigated area of farmland. Fertilization of farmland. Financial resources and tax load of peasants. Agriculture in communist countries. Serious situation of Chinese agriculture in 1966 and 1967. R 539

338 : 63(51)
LIN CHEN. Chinese communist food production in 1969. 10 p. A5 (Issues and studies, Taipei, no. 8, May, 1970, p. 51. Lit.

opp.).

The article intends to answer the questions of whether Peiping has a bumper harvest in 1969 and how the food production in 1969 compared with that in previous years. The analysis and comparison are based on the reports of the Chinese communists themselves. Acreage of the summer crops. Weather conditions. Chinese communists began to emphasize agricultural production in 1969 despite the fact that their economy remained seriously interrupted. R 540

338.011 PRODUCTIVITY
See also: R 547, R 594

338.011 : 330.115 338.011 : 330.115 : 338:63(495)
338.93 : 338.011 : 330.115

WISE, J., and P.A. Yotopoulos. The empirical context of economic rationality; a test for a less developed economy. 29 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 976. Grafn. Lit. opp. Tab.).

A new test for the hypothesis of economic rationality, which assumes that firms have knowledge of their production, cost, and return functions and which implies certain behaviour relating to the profit-maximization conditions. The hypothesis is then tested in the specific context of an underdeveloped area of Greece with data from a random sample of 430 subsistence farms. Current state of discussion on economic rationality. Conditional profit maximization in the Cobb-Douglas model. The profit-maximization variables as functions of the efficiency parameter of the individual firm. Stochastic formulation of the model; the diagonal regressions analysis. The sample and the data. Estimation of the model. Supply elasticities of capital and labor. Index of economic rationality. The product-moment coefficient of correlation between log capital and log labor gives the estimate of economic rationality. Conclusions. At least two-thirds of the variation in observed behavior in the random sample of farms can be explained by a priori theoretical notions on profit maximization. Universal validity for the results is not claimed. The method, nevertheless, is general. The approach and techniques can be applied to the measurement and testing of economic rationality in any context. R 541

338.011(569,4=924) 339.32(569,4=924)
GOATHON, A.L. Economic productivity in Israel, 1950-65. 21 p.

A4 (Bank of Israel bulletin, Jerusalem, no. 33, April, 1970, p. 44. Grafn. Tabn.).

Total factor productivity. The "explanation" of product growth in Israel and selected countries. Efficiency of resource use. International comparison of growth rates of aggregate and per capita product in the 1950's. Output and input. Labor. Capital. Input of electric power. Factor inputs and their prices. R 542

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES See also: R 574, R 578

338.5 : 330.115(540)

HARRIS, D.J. Price behaviour in India: an examination of Professor Raj's Hypothesis. 10 p. A5 (Indian economic review, Bombay, no. 2, October, 1969, p. 147. Graf. Lit. opg.).

K.N. Raj offered an explanatory hypothesis concerning price behaviour in India and tested it against data for the period 1949-66 (K.N. Raj: "Price behaviour in India 1949-66: an explanatory hypothesis" in Indian economic review, no. 2, October, 1966, p. 56; See: . This article is intended to draw out the logical implications of this hypothesis and subject it to critical examination. The main features of the Keynesian analysis and a comparison with the approach of K.N. Raj. Examination of the logic of his approach and an alternative econometric test of the hypothesis using Raj's data. R 543

338.5 : 330.115(540) 633.1 : 338.5(540)

RAJ, K.N. Price behaviour in India, 1949-1966: an explanatory hypothesis. 23 p. A5 (Indian economic review, Bombay, no. 2, October, 1966, p. 56. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt to offer an explanation of price behaviour in India during the period 1949-66 on the assumption that the marginal propensity to consume in the economy has been stable; the analysis is based on quantities and relationships postulated in theories which make this assumption. The movements in the general level of prices. The movements in the relative price of foodgrains, since foodgrains play an important role in price movements in the Indian economy. R 544

338.5 : 330.123.4 : 338.01 : 339.3(42)

AGARWALA, R., and G.C. Goodson. An analysis of consumer goods' prices in an input-output framework (U.K.). 16 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 57. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The econometric studies of price movements in the U.K. do not provide a suitable means of analyzing the effects of policy changes like Selective Employment Tax, or indirect taxes. For tackling these issues a much more disaggregative approach is necessary. In this paper the author makes one such attempt. In section I he presents the algebraic formulation of the hypothesis on price formation. In section II he reports on the estimates obtained for verification of the hypothesis. In section III he presents the statistical equations obtained. In section IV he considers some applications of the equations for analysis of the effects of policy changes on consumer prices. R 545

338.5 : 332.815(73)

GIBSON, W.E. Price-expectations effects on interest rates (U.S.). 16 p. A5 (The Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 19. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Interest rate increases have important implications for saving and investment behavior and for the demand for money. A review of the theoretical formulation of the price-expectations effect. New evidence of the effects for U.S. data. Past price changes and expected prices changes. Differential effects by term to maturity. Relation between interest rates and rates of change of prices of income, annual, observations, 1869-1963. The generation of price expectations. R 546

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8 PRICE FIXING

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8 : 338.011

TELSE, L.G. On the regulation of industry; a note. 16 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 937. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The revival of interest in the old controversies about natural monopoly and whether such things exist and, if they exist, whether they should be regulated inspires this note. Purpose is to present an example to show that in those cases for which the example is relevant, some kind of direct regulation is necessary, both for efficiency and for the best public service.

The example concerns the optimum location of plants on a road of finite lengths. Description of the problem. Necessary conditions for efficiency. Marginal social benefit. Some positive economics. Conclusions. The example shows that free entry leads to Chamberlin's tangency solution, which is generally inefficient. A franchise system, equivalent to monopoly, also leads to the tangency solution and is subject to the same criticism. Hence in the example the market forces appropriate to these two cases cannot be relied upon to promote the social welfare. Nor is the criterion of minimum average cost acceptable, because it neglects the demand conditions if the road is of finite length. Some suggestions for overcoming the difficulties. R 547

338.523 KINDS OF PRICES See also: R 592

338.523(44) 339.233(44)
PRIX, coûts et revenus en France de 1949 à 1968. 62 p. A4 (Documents du centre d'Etude des Revenus et des Coûts, Paris, no. 2, 2e kw., 1969, p. 1. Grafn. Tabn.).

Première étude: les prix à la production. Présentation des branches d'activité étudiées. Vue d'ensemble (1949-1967). Analyse en trois périodes: 1949-1954, 1954-1959, 1959-1967. Les prix des produits selon leur destination finale. Deuxième étude: coûts de production et revenus. Composantes de la "valeur ajoutée" ou structure du coût de la "production intérieure brute". Le revenu brut des ménages et ses différentes composantes. Prise en compte de l'année 1968. R 548

338.58 COSTS See also: R 533

338.58 : 380.01 : 380.112
MILLWARD, R. Exclusion costs, external economics, and market failure, 15 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 24. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

An examination of the role of the exclusion principle in the explanation of external economies. J.M. Buchanan ("Joint supply, externality and optimality" in *Economica*, no. 132, November, 1966, p. 404) has recently linked the problems of externalities to joint supply and this latter concept is first examined; then exclusion problems are introduced and the contributions of other writers are discussed towards the end of the paper. Back-

ground concepts. Exclusion costs and the general case. R 549

338.58 : 382(42) 338.58 : 382(71) 338.58 : 382(73)
338.58 : 382(94)
KREININ, M.E. The theory of comparative cost - further empirical evidence. 13 p. A5 (*Economia internazionale*, Genova, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 662. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A version of Ricardo's theory of comparative costs, developed by G.D.A. MacDougall, has been tested empirically by reference to the pre-war (1937) and post-war (1950) British and American experience. This article tests the hypothesis with reference to: (a) Canada and Australia; and (b) Canada and the United Kingdom. The data refer to individual years in the immediate postwar period: 1950/51 and 1948. Productivity and export volume ratios for selected industries in Canada and Australia. The Canadian-British comparison. Section IV tests a different version of Ricardo's doctrine, which employs a two-country world - the United States and Canada. Section V: the U.S.-U.K. comparison. (Riassunto italiano). R 550

338.6 ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS (STATUTORY)

338.6 : 351.82 : 63(492)
BATLEWICK, M. Relationships between the government and agriculture: an example from The Netherlands. 15 p. A5 (The Three banks review, Edinburgh, no. 85, March, 1970, p. 35).

A study of the general role of the agricultural commodity boards (produktsschappen) in The Netherlands and consideration of the appropriate form of relationship between agricultural interests and the government. History of these boards. Reconciliation of the interests of the cooperatives and the private sector over the establishment of a board. The main tasks of these boards. The progress towards a common agricultural policy for the Community (E.E.C.). The organization of the boards. R 551

338.89 CARTEL POLICY. ANTI-TRUST LAWS

338.89 : 658.114.5
BORCHERT, M. Wettbewerbspolitische Kriterien von diversifizierten Unternehmenszusammenschlüssen. 14 p. A5 (*Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb*, Düsseldorf, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 257).

In der Literatur zur Wettbewerbspolitik wird neuerdings das

Problem der "conglomerate merger" stark diskutiert. Dies sind als nicht-horizontale und nicht-vertikale Unternehmensverschmelzungen umschrieben. Es handelt sich dabei um Firmen-Zusammenschlüsse oder -Aufkäufe über verschiedene, unabhängige Märkte hinweg. Konsequenzen für die Wettbewerbspolitik. Die Wealth-Theorie. Das Deep-Pocket-Argument. Die Wirkung von economies of scale in der Werbung. Der Ausschluss potentieller Konkurrenten. Verlust eines potentiellen Konkurrenten. Wirtschaftliche Hebelkraft. Economies und Forschungstätigkeit als Verteidigung von Diversifikation. R 552

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS

See also: R 522, R 523, R 524, R 527, R 528, R 534, R 536, R 560, R 578, R 585

338.92 : 331.6 : 332.453.4

MORSE, D.A. Unemployment in developing countries. 16 p. A5 (Political science quarterly, Lancaster, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

To ensure that economic growth and development lead to higher standards of living for the poor in less developed countries, the International Labour Office in 1969, launched the World Employment Programme. It provides, upon request, help to governments dealing with employment problems, and rivets the attention of all governments and international organizations on the urgent need to solve employment problems. The circumstances under which the project began and the goals which it was designed to achieve have been described under four headings: the nature and extent of unemployment in developing countries; the kind of approach that the countries themselves may have to adopt in grappling with the problems; the relationship between employment and growth; and the kind of international perspective and international program that is needed. R 553

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION

See also: R 537

338.924(481) 337.3(481) 337.4(481)

BALASSA, B. Industrial development in an open economy; the case of Norway. 16 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 344. Tabn.).

Purpose of this paper is to examine the strategy of industrial development followed by Norway in the post-war period. De-

scription of the structure of the Norwegian economy in the early post-war period. A. distinguishes among primary producing activities, industries producing intermediate products at lower stages of transformation, and manufacturing industries proper. Sectorial distribution of value added in the commodity producing sectors, 1949 to 1966. Merchandise exports. In the early post-war period Norway showed the characteristics features of a semi-industrialized country. Primary activities and the relatively simple transformation of foods and raw materials had a preponderant place in the Norwegian economy. Norway decided for an export-based expansion. Policy measures to stimulate exports and to increase foreign competition in domestic markets. Norway can be classified as a low-tariff country. Rapid growth of manufacturing industries, characterized by an export orientation. The record of the Norwegian economy indicates the possibilities of expanding manufacturing industries behind low trade barriers. R 554

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: R 521, R 537, R 571

338.97 : 33 : 9(540)

MADDISON, A. The historical origins of Indian poverty. 51 p. A5 (Banca nazionale del Lavoro, Quarterly review, Roma, no. 92, March, 1970, p. 31. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This paper attempts to analyze the reasons for the decline in India's relative economic status from the time of the Moghuls up to independence. In this paper, which is intended as no more than an interpretative essay, the author examines briefly the nature of the Moghul economy and analyzes the main ways in which British rule promoted or retarded economic growth. The Moghul empire. British India. The economic burden of foreign rule. Agricultural and industrial development. Density of railway development. Foreign trade. The educational system. R 555

338.97(549) 338.984.3(549)

DAVIS, C.C. Re-defining Pakistan's development goals. 8 p. A5 (South Asian review, London, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 227. Tabn.).

In its approach to the Fourth Five-Year plan, the government of Pakistan has appeared to seek, a fundamental re-appraisal of development policy. In particular, it has suggested that some economic growth may have to be sacrificed to social objectives. Past achievements. Population growth. The problems of East

Pakistan's economy. Agriculture. Industrial development. Policy of import substitution. New strategies for agriculture and industry. Foreign aid. Private investment. R 556

338.97 : 31 FORECASTING. FORECASTS
See also: R 589, R 608

338.97 : 31 : 330.115

MILLENDOERFER, H. Systemtheoretische Aspekte der mittelfristigen Prognose. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 371. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Systemtheoretische Ansätze zu Hypothesen eines Modelles der Gesellschaft. Die Anwendung des systemtheoretischen Denkansatzes zeigt, dass die mittelfristige Prognose einer anderen, komplexeren Klasse von Systemen entspricht als die kurzfristige Prognose. Dementsprechend reichen die vorwiegend für die Zwecke der kurzfristigen Prognose entwickelten ökonometrischen Methoden und Modellvorstellungen nicht aus, um die weitaus komplexeren mittelfristigen Zusammenhänge zu quantifizieren. Bis zur Entwicklung umfassender mathematischer Methoden und Modelle ist es daher nötig, diese Informationslücke durch pragmatische Methoden, zum Beispiel durch Expertenbefragungen, zu schließen. Daneben sollen umfassendere empirische Untersuchungen angestellt werden, um diese mehr immateriellen Bestimmungsgründe einer Quantifizierung zuzuführen. R 557

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES, ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 492, R 508

338.972 : 330.115 330.187.4

NEUMANN, M. Das Keynesische System in einer wachsenden Wirtschaft. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 333. Fig. Lit. opg.).

Die Keynesische und postkeynesische Wachstumstheorie. Der Geldmarkt hat erst Berücksichtigung gefunden in dem Modell von A.W. Phillips. Ein ähnliches Modell, das sich von dem Modell Phillips vor allem durch die Darstellung der Rolle des Zinses unterscheidet, wird in diesem Aufsatz diskutiert. Die Zusammenhänge von Gütermarkt und Geldmarkt werden dabei in ähnlich prägnanter Weise dargestellt, wie das J.R. Hicks für das Keynesische Modell gelungen war. Das Modell ermöglicht es ferner, die Wirkungsweise von Geld- und Fiskalpolitik

zu analysieren. Es wird damit ein Beitrag geliefert zu der von D. Meiselman und M. Friedman ausgelassenen Kontroverse über die wirtschaftspolitische Relevanz der Quantitätstheorie einerseits und der Keynesischen Theorie andererseits. R 558

338.972 : 330.141 : 338.01

NAESLUND, B. On the road to the Golden age. 8 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 305. Graf. Lit. opg.).

To find a pattern leading to the Golden age a principle is introduced for the division of consumption between generations. It is postulated that every generation chooses the proportion of G.N.P. which it wishes to save while requiring previous generations to save in exactly the same way. The part of G.N.P. to be invested is assumed to be a certain, to be determined, function of time. The production function is taken to be Cobb-Douglas with constant returns to scale. The optimal growth path is determined under various assumptions about labour supply. It is shown that the Golden age results are obtained as time approaches infinity. R 559

338.972 : 338.92 351.82 : 338.92

MADDISON, A. Economic progress and policy in developing countries. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970. 320 p. A5. Tabn.

Assessing the successes and failures of economic policy in the developing world in the past two decades, the study quantifies the performance of a twenty two country sample and explains the reasons for the postwar acceleration in growth and for the wide variation in growth rates. There is a detailed consideration of agricultural and industrial efficiency, fiscal policy, protectionism, the use of the price mechanism and direct controls; and an examination of the types of inflation and instability. Consideration of the impact of foreign aid and private capital on development. A suggestion of new criteria for defining aid-worthy countries. R 560

338.972 : 711.4 : 336

BRADFORD, D.F. Balance on unbalanced growth. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 291. Fig. Lit. opg.).

In a recent article W.J. Baumol presented a simple unbalanced

growth model ("Macroeconomics of unbalanced growth: the anatomy of urban crisis", *The American economic review*, no. 3, June, 1967, p. 415; See: O 845). It is demonstrated that, on their own grounds, Baumol's pessimistic propositions about the behavior of an economy undergoing unbalanced productivity change can be balanced by rather more positive ones. It is argued that few normative implications can be drawn from the movement of relative prices, especially in the one-factor world used illustratively by Baumol, that a balanced expansion path is unlikely to be desired in such a world, and that little significance can be attached to changes in a real output index in this context. Finally, it is shown that assuming a one-factor world results in hiding some of the important possibilities under unbalanced growth.

R 561

338.98 PLANNING, NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

See also: R 487, R 556, R 580

338.98 : 658.155(497.2)

PETROV, T., and S. Kalinov. The economic mechanism of the new system in 1969 and 1970 (Bulgaria). 18 p. A5 (*Eastern European economics*, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 72. Tab.).

The Decree of the Council of Ministers confirms three schemes for groups of branches and activities and a fourth scheme for regulating the income of state economic associations. This article discusses the main stipulations of the first scheme and the changes in the method governing its application that are linked directly to those stipulations. The first scheme applies to industry, construction, transportation, and some other activities of equal status. It covers the principal national economic branches but also it helps to resolve certain essentially new situations involved in the normative regulation of enterprise activities. The increased significance of the role of profitability in the formation of the wage fund, in allocations to accumulation for the formation of the financial basis of the enterprises and unions and for payments to the budget as well as for the formulation of production-financial plans or, in other words, for the development of the system of individual and collective material incentive and overall economic activity. (Planovo stopanstvo, Nr. 9).

R 562

338.984 : 339.4(4-11)

FINK, G. Beiträge zu einer Hauswirtschaftslehre in der sozialistischen Wirtschaftstheorie. 7 p. A5 (*Osteuropa Wirtschaft*,

Stuttgart, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 49).

Die auf der Methode der linearen Optimierung basierende Entwicklung des Planungsinstrumentariums. Die Lebensstandardforschung hat neben der bisherigen Aufgabe, der Formulierung des Leistungsbeweises der Wirtschaft, eine neue Aufgabe zu erfüllen: die Grundlagen für die Wirtschaftsplanung zu liefern. Die optimale Methode der Bedürfnisbefriedigung. Die Theorie Gerickes und die Rationalisierungsaufgabe im Haushalt. Die Aufstellung von Konsumprognosen.

R 563

338.984.3 : 658.155(438)

LIPOWSKI, A. Interdependence between goals and incentives in an experimental system of management (Poland). 52 p. A5 (*Eastern European economics*, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 20. Tabn.).

The purpose of this paper is to analyze certain sources of conflict situations in an experimental system of management in Poland. The production level. The main problem to be considered is the relationship between the overall social interest, the group interest, and the individual interest. The conflict situation in the present context means (1) that action appropriate for one sphere of interests is not appropriate for another and (2) that actions within a sphere of interest are incompatible, internally, resulting in social disintegration and disorganization of a given productive unit. Tools for the implementation of the plan. Group interest incentives. Personal interest incentives. Comparison of goals and incentives. Incentives related to output and to the foreign exchange balance. (*Ekonomista*, 1968, Nr. 3).

R 564

339.233 INCOME, PRIVATE CAPITAL

See also: R 548

339.233(540)

OJHA, P.D. A configuration of Indian poverty: inequality and levels of living. 12 p. A4 (*Reserve bank of India. Bulletin*, Bombay, no. 1, January, 1970, p. 16. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This paper is intended to focus attention on the linkage of inequality in incomes with levels of living in a society. Section I presents in brief the picture of income inequality, by size as well as by functional categories for India. In Section II, an attempt is made to compute an index of poverty for India. In the third section, some broad

policy implications are indicated. It is the author's contention in this paper that income inequality is an insufficient measure of levels of poverty in a society. R 565

339.4 CONSUMPTION. CONSUMERS See also: R 563, R 593

339.4 : 338 : 330.115

HENN, R., und O. OPITZ. Konsum- und Produktionstheorie. Berlin/Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1970. DL 1. 124 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Lecture notes in operations research and mathematical systems, no. 25).

Das Buch enthält eine Darstellung der Konsumtheorie. Zusammenfassende Darstellung mathematischer Hilfsmittel und Bemerkungen über ökonomische Modelle. Formuliert und bewiesen wird ein auf G. Debreu zurückgehender Existenzsatz für stetige Nutzenfunktionen. Diskussion von Konvexitätseigenschaften von Nutzenfunktionen. Budget- und Einkommensbeschränkungen des Konsumenten. Das Nutzenmaximierungsproblem. Nachfrageprobleme des Konsumenten. Ein dynamisches Haushaltproblem des Konsumenten. Ein dynamisches Haushaltsmodell. Aufgaben mit Lösungen. (Bibliographie - 3 S. - von Buchern und Aufsätzen). R 566

347 PRIVATE LAW. CIVIL LAW

347.72 COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS. JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

347.72(4) 347.72(52) 347.72(73)

COMPANY, The; law, structure and reform in eleven countries; ed. by Ch. de Houghton; publ. by P.E.P. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970. 394 p. A5. Bibliogr.

Part I deals with the distinctions between different legal forms of company and between public and private enterprise. Part II discusses the objective of the company. Part III is concerned with company organization and control. Here, among other topics, are considered the powers and accountability of chief executives, the purposes and extent of disclosure, the role and rights of shareholders, employees and consumers and the degree to which private firms are subject to public control. These three parts are based on contributions from Belgium, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden

and the U.S.A. Part IV contains chapters on Japan, India and Yugoslavia. Attitudes to reform. (Bibliography - 4 1/2 p. - of books and articles). R 567

347.96 LAWYERS

347.96 : 337.9(4)

CRAYENCOUR, J.-P. DE. La profession d'avocat et le Traité de Rome. 11 p. A4 (Revue du Marché commun, Paris, no. 131, mars, 1970, p. 158).

Le 17 avril 1969, la Commission présentait au Conseil des Ministres une proposition de directive concernant les modalités de la réalisation de la libre prestation de service pour certaines activités de l'avocat. En application du Traité, le Conseil a transmis cette proposition, pour avis, au Comité économique et social et au Parlement européen. Objectif fondamental poursuivi par la proposition de directive. Contenu de la proposition. Le 25 février 1970 le Comité économique et social a adopté à l'unanimité un avis favorable. R 568

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY See also: R 560

351.82 : 007

KLAUS, J. Der Wandel ordnungspolitischer Vorstellungen durch Globalsteuerung und konzertierte Aktion. 22 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 385. Abh. Lit. opg.).

Das Verhältnis von Gesellschaftsordnung und wirtschaftlichem Steuerungssystem. Anlässe für die Suche nach Möglichkeiten zur Verbesserung des wirtschaftspolitischen Steuerungssystems. Das bestehende System weist mangelnde Rationalität auf. Es wird versucht, hinsichtlich einiger Teilbereiche einen Ausweg zu suchen. Rationale Wirtschaftspolitik und die Frage nach dem Steuerungssystem. Was ein verbessertes Steuerungssystem zu gewährleisten hat und die Strategien, mittels deren die Ordnungspolitik diesen Erfordernissen angepasst werden kann. Die Globalsteuerung als wirtschaftspolitisches Lenkungsprinzip. Traditionelle Zuordnung wirtschaftlicher Gewalt in freiheitlichen Systemen. Zuordnung wirtschaftlicher Funktio-

nen bei Koordinierung von Geld-, Fiskal- und Lohnpolitik. Das idealtypische Steuerungsmodell der konzertierten Aktion. Funktionsgerechte Geldpolitik durch Einbeziehung der konzertierten Aktion. Autonomie und Mitbestimmung von Sozialpartnern und Notenbank. R 569

351.82 : 332.453 : 339.32

BAGGOT, N., and M.J. Flanders. Economic policy in an open economy: a reader's guide. 13 p. A5 (Economia internazionale, Genova, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 593. Lit. opg.).

The authors rederive the conclusions that follow from Johnson's model (H. Johnson: "Some aspects of the theory of economic policy in a world of capital mobility") when some mathematical errors are corrected. They show that both Mundell's system (R.A. Mundell: "Capital mobility and stabilization policy under fixed and flexible exchange rates") and the standard pre-Mundellian treatment are special cases of Johnson's general model. The authors explain verbally the economic workings of the mechanism which yield the results. The essential question is: if one wishes to raise income without disturbing the balance of payments, what combination of monetary and fiscal policy should one use, a) if exchange rates are fixed, b) if exchange rates are variable. (Riassunto italiano). R 570

351.82 : 338.97 : 332.571.2(437)

SOKOL, M. Observations on economic development (Czechoslovakia). 17 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 3. Tabn.).

The Czech economy finds itself precisely in a very sensitive period involving the gradual application of economic reforms. Formation and use of the increase in national income. A comparison of the economic situation in 1968 and in 1969. The basic question: where are the basic sources of inflation. The economy was pulling away from its dependence on resources. Relationship of increase in national income and increase in imports (1955-1968). Full employment and the inflationary pressure. Anti-inflationary limitations. Problems in the adoption of economic measures of the devaluation variety. The question arises of how, given a marked lack of flexibility in employment and the one-sided flexibility of wages, a policy of economic pressure on the enterprises can be realized. (Planovane hospodarství, 1969, Nr. 6). R 571

351.82 : 711.2(47) 330.191.4(47)

LEWYTYK, B. Die "innersowjetische Arbeitsteilung"; Territorialprinzip und Branchenprinzip im Wirtschaftsaufbau der Ud.S.S.R. 6 p. A5 (Osteuropa, Stuttgart, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 328).

Die heutigen Anforderungen an eine leistungsfähige Wirtschaft zwingen zu radikalen Umdenken bei den Bemühungen, die innersowjetische Arbeitsteilung mit einer optimalen Regionalentwicklung in Einklang zu bringen. Die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen den Republiken, die sich auf der Basis der "innersowjetischen Arbeitsteilung" herausbilden. Bestimmte Produkte werden fast ausschließlich oder doch zu einem hohen Anteil in bestimmten Unionsrepubliken für die Erfüllung gesamtsowjetischer Aufgaben hergestellt. Der wirtschaftliche Ausgleich zwischen den Unionsrepubliken. Widerstreit zwischen Branchen- und Territorialplanung. Erst 1966 wurde versucht die Territorialplanung entscheidend zu verbessern. R 572

362 SOCIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

362(73) 368 : 354(73)

LEVITAN, S.A. Programs in aid of the poor for the 1970's. Baltimore/London, Johns Hopkins press, 1969. 117 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Policy studies in employment and welfare, no. 1).

What is wrong with the United States antipoverty effort. The author assesses the three major categories of programs: cash support programs, programs in aid of the employable poor, and the provision of goods and services, such as education and child care, medical services including birth control, housing and food. Prospects for the eradication of poverty. Recommendations. (A brief list of books and reports at the end of each chapter). R 573

38 TRADE, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS

380.102.2 FUTURE MARKETS, FUTURES

380.102.2 : 338.5 : 622/63

STEVENSON, R.A., and R.M. Bear. Commodity futures: trends or random walks. 17 p. A5 (The Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 65. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The purpose of the paper is to draw together in one analysis sev-

eral tests of the nature of speculative price movements and to view the results of their application to two series of commodity future prices. An analysis of two commodity futures to determine if the random walk hypothesis is a valid representation of the price movements of those two futures. Statistical tests and trading strategy results. Serial correlations. Analysis of runs. Descriptions of trading techniques. R 574

381 DOMESTIC TRADE, INLAND (HOME) TRADE

381(4) 658.8(4) 658.86/.87(4)
DEVELOPING distribution in Europe; marketing pointers to profits in the seventies; publ. by Business international, S.A. Geneva, 1969. 87 p. A4. Tabn. (A Business international European research report).

The book attempts to provide an analysis in depth of the factors influencing the building and management of a strong company sales organization or a distributor/agent network in Western Europe. Particular attention has been given to the improvement of intermediaries' performances. The special problems involved in selecting, canvassing and assisting wholesalers and retailers have not been dealt with. Choosing a marketing strategy. Most frequently used intermediaries. Selecting channels of distribution. Channels of distribution in Europe. Case examples. Antitrust and channels of distribution. Canceling distributor and agent contracts. Elements of a distributor agreement. R 575

381.31 WHOLESALE

381.31 : 332.742.2 : 338.82(430.1)
KNIGGE, J. Richtige Finanzierung - sichere Marktchancen; Absatzstrategie in der Konzeption der freiwilligen Gruppen (Westdeutschland). Frankfurt/Main, Deutscher Fachverlag G.m.b.H., 1970. 130 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Es wird versucht, die hauptsächlichen Bestimmungsfaktoren der konkreten finanzierungspolitischen Entscheidungen in der Praxis des Kettengrosshandels aufzuzeichnen. Im Anschluss daran werden die Massnahmen und Möglichkeiten dieser Finanzierungs-politik eingehend untersucht. Information, Management und Ziele der Freiwilligen Gruppen und ihr Einfluss auf finanzierungs-politische Konzepte und Massnahmen. Entwicklung und Durchsetzung finanzierungspolitischer Konzeptionen. Die Finanzierungsberatung. Die aktive Kreditfinanzierung. Die vermittelnde

de Finanzierung des Kettengrosshandels in Zusammenarbeit mit fremden Kapitalgebern. Die Finanzierung mit ketten-eigenen Finanzierungsgesellschaften. Die Beteiligungsfinanzierung des Kettengrosshandels. R 576

382 FOREIGN TRADE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE

See also: R 516, R 550

382 : 330.191.6(497.2) 382 : 330.191.6(4-11)
VASILEV, D. The international socialist division of labor and its role in the increased profitability of Bulgaria's foreign trade. 10 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 90).

The transition from an extensive to an intensive development of the Bulgarian economy. The productivity of labor. Changes in the structure of imports and exports. Increased participation of the country in the division of labor among the socialist countries. An analysis of the positive and negative results of their trade with the West. The principles and methods applied in general to foreign trade among socialist countries. The structure of the exports and imports. Independent foreign trade departments. Perspectives. R 577

382 : 338.5 : 338.92 382 : 338.5(676/679) 338.92.
BEDFORD, H. Die Terms of Trade der Entwicklungsländer unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der ostafrikanischen Staaten Kenia, Tanganjika und Uganda. Hamburg, 1969. 171 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Dissertation Hamburg. Veröffentlichungen des Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschafts-Archivs).

Die Terms of Trade der unterentwickelten Länder in der internationalen Diskussion. Die Diskussion über die langfristige Entwicklung der Terms of Trade der Entwicklungsländer. Der Begriff der Terms of Trade. Die Terms of Trade unterentwickelter Länder als wichtiges Problem der Genfer Welthandelskonferenz von 1964. Kritische Anmerkungen zur Behandlung des Terms-of-Trade problems auf der Genfer Welthandelskonferenz. Die Terms of Trade der ostafrikanischen Länder Kenia, Tanganjika und Uganda. Die Ursachen der Veränderung der Export- und Importpreisindizes der Länder Kenia, Tanganjika und Uganda. R 578

382.1 ORGANIZATION OF TRADE

382.1(4-11) 332.453(4-11) 337.9(4-11) : 382.1

ZWASS, A. Die Entwicklung des Aussenhandels- und Währungsmodells der R.G.W.-Länder. 5 p. A5 (Osteuropa Wirtschaft, Stuttgart, no. 1, März, 1970, p. 27. Tabn.).

Die Autarkietendenzen haben einen negativen Einfluss auf den Verlauf der Aussenhandelsbeziehungen der R.G.W.-Länder ausgeübt. Die Konzeption der Verrechnung vermittels des transferablen Rubels. Die Nachteile des heutigen Handels- und Währungsmodells für die Devisenlage der R.G.W.-Länder. Vorschläge zur Schaffung einer internationalen konvertiblen Geldeinheit und zur stufenweisen Erweiterung der Faktoren, welche zur Konvertierbarkeit der nationalen Währungen. Probleme der Aussenkonvertierbarkeit. R 579

382.1 : 338.984(4-11)

INTERNATIONAL conference (1968) on foreign trade planning by D. Schulmeister, G. Grote, K. Herman a.o. 176 p. A5 (Soviet and Eastern European foreign trade, New York, no. 1/2, Spring/Summer, 1969, p. 1).

D. Schulmeister. Report of the international conference in Berlin on problems of foreign trade planning undersocialism. K. Herman. Foreign trade plan. F. Hejduck. Prices and price relations. G. Kohlmei. Monetary theory and planning. D. Brauner. Trade planning and the national economic reproduction. W. Senger. Planning of production by mathematical methods. G. Tallos. Organization of foreign trade in Hungary. V. Issupov. Trade relations among socialist countries. G. Ulbricht. Processes of regulation and steering in the regional direction of foreign trade. P. Sydow. Macroeconomic forecasting of foreign trade development. E. Faude. Export marketing. K.H. Gerstenberger. Export profit formation. (Sozialistische Aussenwirtschaft, no. 3 + 4 + 5, 1968). R 580

382.5 MEASURES OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

382.5 : 311.17 382.5 : 311.17(540)

PADMA DESAL. Alternative measures of import substitution. 13 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 312. Grafn. Tab.).

Four different measures of import substitution: one involving

pure description of actuals, the remaining three being variations on measures involving reference to optimality. Discussion of the alternative ways in which the first measure has actually been deployed in statistical calculations of import substitutions A. describes these variants, analyses their differences and illustrates the possibilities of deriving conflicting conclusions, depending on the choice of the variant, by using Indian data 1951-1963. For the entire decade 1951-61 or 1951-63, import substitution in the investment group seems to predominate. For 1951-63 all measures show that import substitution in the consumer goods industries has been the lowest, and in investment goods generally dominating. R 581

382.5 : 338.51 : 337.9(4)

CLAVAU, F.J. The import elasticity as a yard-stick for measuring trade creation. 7 p. A5 (Economia internazionale, Genova, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 606. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A survey of the opinion of various authors on this subject indicates some of the problems encountered in the estimation of trade creation and trade diversion in a customs union. The crux of the problem of this article is to establish which relationship between imports and production should be regarded as "normal", so that this relationship can be used as a yardstick for measuring deviating trends. It seems to the author that it can be found in the long-term elasticity. Trade-creating effects on imports of manufactures in prices of 1960. Trade creation of manufacturers in relation to total demand in E.E.C.-countries in prices of 1960. (Riassunto italiano). R 582

385 STATE RAILWAYS

385(45) 656.2(45)

FIENGA, R. Situation and prospects of the Italian state railways. 15 p. A4 (Banco di Roma. Review of the economic conditions in Italy, Roma, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 397. Grafn. Krt.).

After the second World War the railways were restored, but not renewed, thus; technical obsolescence. Alarm began to be felt. Ten-year-plan launched in 1962. Satisfactory work has been done. New systems in organizational and administrative field necessary. Labour-management relations and social aspects for workers. To keep up with the times after the ten-year-plan is completed. A new plan. Two fundamental problems: the Railway Administration's entrepreneurial freedom to compete with trans-

port market and recognition of the Administration's charges for social reasons. Trains represent the future as far as land transport is concerned, but they have to be up to date technical, organizational and entrepreneurial. R 583

387 SEA TRANSPORT, SHIPPING

387.1 PORTS

387.1(429.61) 627.3(492.61) 656.615(492.61)
ROTTERDAM-EUROPOORT, premier port maritime et fluvial du monde. 37 p. A4 (Revue de la navigation fluviale européenne. Ports et industries; aménagement du territoire, Strasbourg, no. 9, mai 10, 1970, p. 305. Geill. Krtm. Tabn.).

J. Bax. Par sa renaissance, Rotterdam devient une ville nouvelle. Le développement d'un pôle majeur de l'Europe occidentale. M. van der Sande Lacoste. Rotterdam-Europoort; savoir s'adapter. Trafic international de marchandises par modes de transport. Nombre de navires entrés et trafic maritime de marchandises. F. Posthuma. Une infrastructure constamment adaptée aux besoins de l'avenir. G.H. Bast. Les transports évoluent vers le "big business". La concentration des entreprises au port de Rotterdam ou les difficultés de parvenir au contrôle opérationnel. Rotterdam, centre de transit au service de l'Europe. H. Landheer. Rotterdam, port industriel. M. van den Bos. Les liaisons de Rotterdam avec l'arrière-pays. R 584

389 METROLOGY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, STANDARDIZATION

389.1 STANDARDIZATION

389.1: 338.92 658.516 : 338.92
STANDARDIZATION; based on the proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United Nations industrial development organization. Vienna/New York, 1969. 66 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Unido monographs on industrial development, no. 12).

The purposes of the book were to analyze the ways in which industrial standardization can be of benefit to the developing countries; to review the practice of industrial standardization everywhere and in all its aspects, seeking to distinguish what is directly applicable to the developing countries from what first

needs modification; to state the main problems and difficulties which developing countries face when they undertake standardization activities; to summarize the activities of the United Nations including the work of the Athens symposium and other action aimed at fostering industrial standardization in the developing countries and to put forward ideas about the ways in which this assistance might evolve in the future. (List of publications and documents on standardization and quality control - 1 p. -). R 585

6 APPLIED SCIENCES, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGICAL GAP

60(4) 60(73)

TECHNOLOGICAL GAP, The; U.S. and Europe; prep. by the Atlantic Institute, New York/Washington, Praeger publ., 1970. 158 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Praeger special studies in international economics and development).

Report of the results of a conference. I. Technology and the Atlantic community. Size of the U.S. lead. Consequences of the technology lag. European civilian nuclear, metallurgical, chemical and other industrial technologies. Japan's experience with patents and licenses. European and Canadian experience with direct investment. Why the technology lag. Considerations of the economic, technological, management and social factors. Technological independence versus cooperation with the United States. Government research and development versus private research and development. Specific recommendations. II. Two viewpoints of the technological gap. The myth and challenge of the technological gap. The causes of Atlantic technological disparities. (Bibliography - 4 p. - of books and articles). R 586

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

614.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

614.7

KENNAN, G.F. To prevent a world wasteland; a proposal. 13 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 3, April, 1970, p. 401).

There is today in existence a considerable body of international arrangements, including several of great value, dealing with or affecting in one way or another the environmental problem.

What sort of authority holds out the greatest promise of assuring the effective performance of research and operational activities which now deal with environmental problems. Suggestion for an International Environmental Agency. Enforcement of international arrangements. R 587

62 ENGINEERING SCIENCES

62.002.6 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

62.002.6 : 382.6(4)

LEVI, M. Les exportations de produits industriels dans les pays d'Europe occidentale (France, Italie, Allemagne, Grande-Bretagne). 34 p. A5 (Politique étrangère, Paris, no. 1, 1970, p. 87. Tabn).

Les exportations de produits industriels des quatre plus grands pays d'Europe Occidentale sont prises comme indices de leur potentiel industriel respectif. L'évolution de ces exportations depuis le début des années cinquante fait l'objet d'une analyse détaillée par sections et par groupes de produits. Elle met en lumière le déclin très net de la Grande-Bretagne en tant que fournisseur de produits industriels du reste du monde, la stagnation de la France, et l'avance très nette de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie. R 588

62.09 GENERAL ECONOMICS OF ENERGY

62.09 : 338.97 : 31(73)

REVIEW, A. and comparison of selected United States energy forecasts; prep. for the Office of science and technology; Energy policy staff; by Pacific Northwest Laboratories of Battelle memorial institute. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., 1969. 79 p. A4. Tabn.

The report does not constitute an independent projection of the magnitude of future demand for energy, by the energy policy staff of the office of science and technology. Rather, the report is an attempt to pull together a number of projections which have been made in recent years. Characterization of methods. Total energy. Energy sources. Uses by consuming sector. Specific energy relationships. Individual forecasts. R 589

621 MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

621.798 PACKAGING

See also: R 605

621.798 : 663/664(44)

MUTATIONS, Les, dans l'emballage des produits alimentaires (France). 31 p. A4 (La Documentation française; Notes et études documentaires, Paris, no. 3671, mars 16, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

Le taux d'accroissement moyen de l'industrie française de l'emballage depuis 1962. Pour le consommateur, le distributeur, le fabricant de produits alimentaires et pour le fabricant d'emballages, on analyse les "relations" avec l'emballage: ce qu'il souhaite ou refuse, les contraintes auxquelles il doit faire face. Les caractéristiques du consommateur de 1975. Les attitudes du consommateur en matière d'emballage et leur évolution. Formes de distribution et emballage. Problèmes posés à l'emballage par la distribution moderne. Le conditionneur: analyse des contraintes. Le fabricant d'emballage: analyse du secteur emballage. Concentration financière et compétitivité technique. R 590

622 MINING

622.323 PETROLEUM. MINERAL OIL PROCESSING

622.323

PRAKASH SETHI, S. et J.S. Forte. Future trends in the struggle for control of international oil resources. 8 p. A4 (California management review, Berkeley/Los Angeles, no. 3, Spring 1970, p. 27. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Until recently it has been the major privately owned oil companies who have controlled the world's oil supply. Now however, with the rise of nationalism and the shift toward the political left, the future of the majors is less secure. The authors explore the causes and effects of the expected shift of the center of gravity of oil-producing areas under western control toward the west and the tendency of oil companies to be owned or controlled by the producing and consuming countries. R 591

625 ROAD-TECHNIQUE

625 : 338.523(430.1) 626/627 : 338.523(430.1)

SEIDENFUS, H.St., und D. STOCKHAUSEN. Die Kosten der Wege des Eisenbahn-, Strassen- und Binnenschiffsverkehrs in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; eine methoden kritische Stellungnahme. Göttingen, VandenHoeck & Ruprecht, 1969. 49 p. A5 (Vorträge und Studien aus dem Institut für Verkehrswissenschaft an der Universität Münster, Heft 8).

Das Ziel der Ausführungen besteht darin, die angewandten Rechnungsmethoden kritisch zu beleuchten, wobei jeweils nur die methodischen Grundprobleme herausgegriffen werden. Die Untersuchung folgt der herkömmlichen Dreiteilung der Kostenrechnung in Kostenartenrechnung, Kostenstellen- und Kostenträgerrechnung. Kritische Bemerkungen zur Forderung der Eigenwirtschaftlichkeit von Verkehrswegen. Probleme der Ausgestaltung der Wegerechnung. Die Abschreibungen. Zur Berechnung der kalkulatorischen Zinsen. Das Problem der Aufteilung der Gesamtkosten auf die verschiedenen Funktionen der Verkehrswege. Zur Aufteilung der Wegekosten auf die Wegebenutzerguppen. Die Aussagefähigkeit der Kostendeckungsgrade.

R 592

647 HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION AND - ADMINISTRATION

647.1 HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS AND BUDGETS

647.1 : 339.4 : 311.213(6)

HALLU, R. Realités africaines et enquêtes budget-consommation. 12 p. A4 (Economie et statistiques, Paris, no. 11, avril, 1970, p. 21. Krt. Tabn.).

Quelques éléments fondamentaux de l'économie africaine. La part des ressources en nature resta considerable dans le budget des menages africains. Les enquetes budget-consommation des menages effectuees en Afrique noire et Madagascar entre 1955-1967. Dimensions des "univers" et des echantillons des enquetes.

R 593

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

65.011.4 EFFECTIVENESS PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATIONS

65.011.4 : 330.115

STYMNE, B. Values and processes; a systems study of effectiveness in three organizations. Lund, S.I.A.R., 1970. 349 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Dissertation Stockholm).

The author proposes a model for discussing and diagnosing the effectiveness problems of organizations. There is a steady increase in the degree of interdependency between the organization and the surrounding society. It is therefore becoming imperative to regard the organization as an open system. Different indicators of effectiveness can be constructed in connection with a number of processes. The book also contains a description of three organizations. Their effectiveness problems are analyzed with the aid of the model. The emergence of different kinds of values and the importance of these values with reference to the way the organization functions. (Bibliography - 12 p. - of books and articles).

R 594

65.012.1 RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS

See also: R 604

65.012.1 : 65.012.3

LITTERER, J.A. Research departments within large organizations. 8 p. A4 (California management review, Berkeley/Los Angeles, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 77. Bibliogr. Geill. Tab.).

Some of the basic problems in organizing research effort are analyzed. The task of research is to find new knowledge. It is therefore essentially creative, while the parent organization operates rational systems. Satisfactory solutions to the incomparability of the two include permitting research subunits to develop a separate structure from the rest of the organization or separation of research management and business administrative roles. The leadership role of the research manager. Subsystem structural characteristics.

R 595

65.012.122 MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING

See also: R 488, R 499, R 502, R 600, R 602

65.012.122 330.115

McMILLAN, C. Mathematical programming: an introduction to

the design and application of optimal decision machines. New York/London, Wiley, 1970, 496 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Management and administration).

The book is intended to be an introduction for the nonmathematician. Chapter 1 presents a review of the simplex algorithm of linear programming and introduces the subject of linear programming. In chapter 2 the author reviews fundamental concepts of functions, preparing the groundwork for chapters 3 and 4 in which he deals with the search for optima in its classical form; the application of the calculus. Chapters 4 to 8 discuss continuous functions and while the methods examined are powerful additions to optimization theory, they all guarantee optimal solutions only under rather restrictive conditions. Chapters 9 to 12 concern discrete, or continuous and discrete functions. R 596

65.012.2 PLANNING. PROGRAMMING See also: R 604

65.012.2(560)

LAUTER, G.P. Advanced management processes in developing countries: planning in Turkey. 6 p. A4 (California management review, Berkeley/Los Angeles, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 7. Lit. opg.).

Management development is the cornerstone of foreign aid programs in developing countries. In spite of the well meaning efforts of foreign experts, however, local governments and managers frequently tend to display a high degree of "non-receptivity" to the advanced management concepts advocated by these experts. The main findings are presented of a two-year empirical management study conducted in Turkey during 1966-68. Constraining effects of the import quota system on the application of an advanced planning process. Lack of socio-economic information. Political uncertainty. Additional environment-influencing factor. R 597

65.012.4 MANAGEMENT OR DIRECTORATE. AUTHORITY. EXECUTIVES

65.012.4(52)

MENTE, B. DE. Can we learn from Japan. 7 p. A4 (Worldwide P. and L. planning, Stamford, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 51).

Instead of trying to foist American management theories on Ja-

pan, the author makes out a case for U.S. industry adopting traditional Japanese management techniques. Foreign arrogance and Japanese inferiority. From management boom to bust. How foreign firms have reacted. Western management alien to traditional Japanese thought. The controversial Japanese business system. The economic and social factors which prepared Japan for its emergence as the world's most mature industrial state. Incorporate the feudal clan system into company management. What the future holds. R 598

65.012.4 : 65.017(469)

MAKLER, H.M. A "elite" industrial portuguesa; publ. by Instituto Gulbenkian de ciência; Cento de economia e finanças. Lisboa, 1969. 444 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Studie over de leiders van de grootste bedrijven in Portugal, gebaseerd op interviews met 306 hoofden van ondernemingen in voornamelijk Noord- en midden-Portugal. Vergelijking met andere landen en streken. Biografische bijzonderheden; sociaal-economische herkomst, verandering van werkkring, opleiding, loopbaan. Onderscheid tussen oprichters van bedrijven, opvolgers als leiders, eigenaren-directeuren en managers. Organisatie en leiding van de Portugese onderneming. Vergelijkingen met Spanje en de Verenigde Staten. (Portuguese text).

Summary: The Portuguese industrial elite. A study of industrialists heading the largest manufacturing enterprises in Portugal. Biographical characteristics. Four types of industrial elites. Organizational characteristics of the Portuguese enterprise and managerial activities. Comparisons with Spain, the U.S.A., and other countries. (Portuguese text). R 599

65.012.45 INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

65.012.45 : 65.012.122

GOLDSCHMIDT, Y. Information for management decisions; a system for economic analysis and accounting procedures. Ithaca/London, Cornell university press, 1970, 310 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

The book describes a system for analyzing a business operation in order to provide management with information for decision-making that is superior to conventional operating statements and balance sheets. Called the operational accounting and analysis system it combines principles of economics with

accounting procedures. The author establishes the kinds of data needed for decision-making and control and the means of obtaining and estimating such data. Discussion of the possible uses and extensions of the system. (Bibliography - 18 p. - of articles and books). R 600

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.112.3 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

658.112.3

INTERNATIONAL business - 1970; a selection of current readings; by E. Cracco; publ. by the Michigan state university; Graduate school of business administration; Division of research. East Lansing, 1970. 337 p. A4. Geill. Graf. Tabn. (M.S.U. international business and economic studies).

Some main subjects of the many readings. International trade and the developing countries; their financial strategy. Latin American common markets. Monnet committee reports. German revaluation. Multinational enterprise. Doing business with Indian government. International joint business ventures. Europe calls for combines. The management gap. Decentralization in developing Latin America. Controllershship in international corporations. Problems of marketers in less-developed countries. Audience research in developing countries. The overseas marketing plan. The Euro-dollar market. Financial structure of multinational corporations. International accounting and legislation. R 601

658.2 PLANT LAY-OUT

658.2 : 65.012.122 : 658.155

REUTLINGER, S. Techniques for project appraisal under uncertainty; publ. by the International bank for reconstruction and development. Baltimore/London, Hopkins press, 1970. 95 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (World bank staff occasional papers, no. 10).

The paper recommends that the best available judgments about the various factors underlying the cost and benefit estimates of the project be recorded in terms of probability distributions and that these distributions be aggregated in a mathematically correct manner to yield a probability distribution of the rate of return, or net present worth, of the project. Assessment of uncer-

tain events. Probability appraisal of project returns under uncertainty. Project decisions under uncertainty. Construction of appraisal models and their deployment. Case illustration. (Bibliography - 2 p. - of articles and books). R 602

658.3.012.2 PERSONNEL PLANNING

658.3.012.2 : 338 : 62 658.386 : 338 : 62

EVALUATION des besoins en personnel technique et de gestion dans certaines industries; publ. par l'organisation des Nations unies pour le developpement industriel, Vienne. New York, Nations Unies, 1969. 243 p. A5. Graf. Tabn. (Serie: Formation dans le domaine de l'industrie, no. 2).

L'objet du livre est de fournir des renseignements qui seront de secours a ceux qui sont charges de diriger et de stimuler les efforts de planification de la main d'oeuvre dans les pays en voie de developpement, notamment au niveau industriel. Les besoins en personnel technique et de gestion dans les industries du ciment, des engrais, de la pate a papier et du papier, du sucre, du cuir et de la chaussure, du verre et dans la metallurgie. La planification de la main d'oeuvre. La planification de l'enseignement. R 603

658.624 NEW PRODUCTS

See also: R 502

658.624 : 65.012.1 : 65.012.2

STEIGERWALD, H.J. Neue Produkte - neue Märkte; Leitfaden zur Erzeugnisplanung (U. 4). Berlin/Köln, Beuth-Vertrieb, 1969. 71 p. A5. Graf. Tabn. (R.K.W.-Reihe Unternehmensplanung).

Grundlagen und Aufgaben der Erzeugnisplanung. Inhalt und Pläne der Erzeugnisplanung. Organisation im Forschungs- und Entwicklungsbereich. Beispiele innerbetrieblicher Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der Erzeugnisplanung. Ablaufplanung (Netzplantechnik). Analyse und Prognose. Erfassen der möglichen Massnahmen. Festlegen der durchzuführenden Massnahmen. Kontrolle der Erzeugnisplanung. Formularbeispiele. R 604

658.788.4 PACKAGING

658.788.4 : 65.014.1(73)

SPERLING, J. The emergence of the packaging executive; publ.

by the American management association. New York, 1970. 87 p.
A4. Bibliogr. Tabn. (A.M.A.-research study, no. 103).

The study discusses the experiences of 24 companies that have created a separate department to handle the three basic facets of packaging: graphics, package development (package size, shape, and materials) and package engineering (development or adaptation of packaging machinery to handle the size, shape, materials, and graphics of the company's packages). The packaging organization. The packaging committee. The packaging executive. His responsibilities and relationships. His future role. (Bibliography - 1 p. - of books and articles). R 605

658.8 SELLING. SALE. MARKETING
See also: R 575, R 607

658.8.012.1 MARKET RESEARCH

658.8.012.1 : 330.115 : 659.11

HARDER, Th. Introduction to mathematical models in market and opinion research; with practical applications, computing procedures, and estimates of computing requirements. Dordrecht, Reidel, 1969. 194 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Original title: Elementare mathematische Modelle in der Mark- und Meinungsforschung).

The book contains the study of the quantitative evaluation of data in the fields of market and social science research, particularly from the standpoints of basis and scope of the more important types of calculations; the computing procedures; and the magnitude of the computing effort needed for such calculations. The treatment confines itself to two subjects, namely advertising media calculations, and problems in the development of market models, and in addition to two chapters which are more method oriented, namely forecast calculations and analysis of factors. (Bibliography - 1 p. - of books and articles). R 606

658.871 DEPARTMENT STORES

658.871 : 658.8(73)

GROSSMAN, L.H. Department store merchandising in changing environments; publ. by the Michigan state university; Graduate school of business administration; Division of research; Bureau of business and economic research. East Lansing, 1970. 229 p.

A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (M.S.U. business studies).

The book is based upon research originally conducted to ascertain how and why business firms alter strategies in response to external environmental change. More specifically, the book focuses upon a familiar trading institution, the department store, and reveals how and why four of these firms altered merchandising strategies in response to changes in competition and in demand. Case studies of how and why four department stores adjusted to external change 1945-1965. Methods of inquiry: a study of a large sample of stores by means of a questionnaire survey and a study of a small number of stores by personal interview. Physical changes. Resource relationships. Physical changes. Resource relationships. The timing of change. Sales promotion tactics. (Bibliography - 7 p. - of books, articles and publications of the Government and organizations). R 607

66 CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

662.66 COAL

662.66 : 338.97 : 31 662.66 : 338.97 : 31(4)

SYMPOSIUM on the future role of coal in the national and world economies, Warsaw, 15-18 September 1969; publ. by the Economic commission for Europe. New York, 1970. 196 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn.

Part I (group A) gives a general picture of the energy situation in the world and in Europe during the period 1900-1980. Part II (group B) examines the present situation and future trend of production capacities in the coal industry, and coal reserves. Part III (group C) examines the problems of the scientific basis for the coal industry. Part IV (group D) investigates solid fuels utilization with special reference to noble and complex uses. Part V (group E) examines the problems of organization and management in the field of coal production and use. Part VI (group F) examines the problems of solid fuels trade and transport. R 608

663/664 FOOD INDUSTRIES. FOODSTUFFS. BEVERAGES

663.97 TOBACCO

663.97 : 336.11(45)

MILANO, A. The autonomous state tobacco concern. 20 p. A4

(Banco di Roma. Review of the economic conditions in Italy, Roma, no. 5, September, 1969, p. 409. Afb. Tabn.)

How the present autonomous administration of state monopolies was born in 1927, with its own budget and regulations. Evolution of output and sales between 1928 and 1968. Modesty of results. Not much changed in the insufficiency of the measures. To operate under different conditions would achieve better results. New problems caused by the European Common Market. Deteriorating position with loss of all privileges. Extra cost of raw product. Lines along which the state concern is adjusting to new markets realities. Innovations, corrections and improvements. Particular problems: structure social burden for support of tobacco planters and campaign against smoking. Trends and prospects.

R 609

664.8.037 FROZEN FOODS

664.8.037(4)

WESTERN European markets for frozen foods; publ. by the International trade Centre (U.N.C.T.A.D.-G.A.T.T.). Geneva, 1969. 230 p. A5. Tabn.

The principal object of the present study is to review recent developments in production, trade and consumption of quick-frozen foods in some of the major European markets with a view to identifying trading opportunities that exist or may develop in the near future for the processors and exporters in the developing countries. The report consists of an opening section describing briefly the nature of the European market for frozen foods, outlining some of the marketing methods which could be adopted by producers in the developing countries for selling to this market, and listing specific product opportunities which exist in the three individual markets which have been examined. This summary is followed by a general review of the European market as a whole, and by individual sections dealing with the U.K., France and Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, there is a short note on the market of five other European countries.

R 610

67/68 VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES, CRAFTS

674 PULPWOOD, a.s.o

674

MEDIUM-term survey of the markets for pulpwood, pitprops

and miscellaneous roundwood. 85 p. A4 (Timber bulletin for Europe, Geneve, no. 4, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.)

Historical trends. In the E.C.E. region (Europe, U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Canada) as a whole pulpwood consumption rose between 1960 and 1965. Following slower growth in 1967 and 1968, there was a substantial recovery in 1969. In Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), and in the U.S., recorded removals of all categories of roundwood other than sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers, were slightly lower in 1968 than in 1960. Prices were no higher in 1966-68 than at the beginning of the 1960's. Medium-term prospects. Trends in pulpwood utilization by industry. Pulpwood utilization by assortment. Domestic availability of pulpwood for countries' own use. Availability of pulpwood for export. Implications for importing countries.

R 611

677 TEXTILES, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

677.64 ORIENTAL CARPETS

677.64(5-011) 380.123 : 677.64

MARKETS for oriental carpets; project-financed by the Swedish international development authority (S.I.D.A.) and by a contribution of the Royal government of Afghanistan; publ. by the International trade centre U.N.C.T.A.D./G.A.T.T. Geneva, 1969. 3 vols. Vol 1: General synthesis E.E.C. markets; F.R. Germany, France, Italy, B.L.E.U., Netherlands. 284 p. A5. Tabn. Vol 2: Selected E.F.T.A. markets; United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. 298 p. A5. Tabn. Vol 3: Selected non-European markets; United States of America, Canada, Australia. 154 p. A5. Tabn.

The book is mainly intended to be used by the traders responsible for the growth of the Oriental carpet markets. It aims to provide data on past trends in the chief markets for oriental carpets produced in Afghanistan, Iran, India, Pakistan, Tunisia and other developing countries; - to isolate the factors determining the trends and to forecast their future behavior, to determine the potential share open to each of the producing countries, and to suggest means of promoting exports and of adjusting production to market conditions.

R 612

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Technological University Twente, Campus THT, Drienerlo, Enschede
Tilburg School of Economics, 225 Hogeschoollaan, Tilburg

University Faculties, St. Ignatius, 13 Prinsstraat, Antwerpen (Belgium) and in the

Library of Commerce and Economics, 444–446 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam

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